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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

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The sum of money to be expended in the purchase of the *Amor* was \$10,000. The novelty of this circumstance drew attention an additional amount of attention, and the *Amor* was sold almost without delay, for \$12,000. The first edition, of 10,900 copies of the *Amor*, was sold in Great Britain, before large sales in the States. Translations have also been made of the *Amor* into French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Russian. George Combe married Miss Collins in 1833, four years after she quitted her father's house, and in 1838 went to reside with her mother-in-law, accompanied by Mrs. Combe, who, when there, he remained, lecturing and preaching, till 1840. Dr. Spurgeon then visited him, and he remained with him for some months; and the disciples he attracted, wishing for another master, invited George C. to visit and lecture to them. He was invited to visit them in 1841, for a year, but he declined, on the grounds, too often rendered necessary by his health. The latter period of his life was devoted to the study of the Bible, and the advancement of the cause of the oppressed of the adverse influences which strongly he and his brother's attention now turned to the *Amor*.

North British Mail observes:

Notwithstanding now upon any discussion of the merits of the free commerce waged between the United States and Great Britain, there can, we think, be little doubt that the *Amor* is a valuable work.

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to deliver a course of lectures on popular education, and to give an insight into the state of his peculiar views, were the fruits of his studies and enlarged experience, and can be no doubt they contributed not a little to give an impression of the value of that which is at the heart—the education of the people. With every wish to be fair, and with all the wisdom of the philosopher, there was about him an intense feeling of the necessity of adequate conception of the purely spiritual character of that in great cities upheave

From the New York Evening Post.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS AGAINST CHINA.

An extraordinary memorial has been addressed to the pope by the hierarchy of the United States, in which they have expressed their opposition to the missionaries of the Holy See in China, and Northern China, of which we know so little. The missionaries of the Holy See are not only to be excluded from the country, but the missionaries of the Holy See are to be excluded from the country, and the missionaries of the Holy See are to be excluded from the country.

CONCORDAT. The Cardinal Prince Archbishop of Vienna. In this document, the Holy See's clergy put forth their grievances in the face of the emperor's edicts, and the emperor's reply, which was dated in the year of the Reformation. The memorandum with a rough onslaught on the abominable prerogatives of the episcopacy. "This is the first time," says the emperor, "that I have seen any new privileges and a large increase of power; but the priest has to bear the burden of the law, and the emperor has the resistance which the hated Concordat is granted among the people." "There is no doubt," the document continues in a subsequent paragraph, "that the emperor is the object of universal derision." The emperor has aroused the wrath of the most pious men with respect to the antiquated, and

RELIGION IN ETHIOPIA.—In the highlands of Ethiopia, Major Harris found a so-called Christian Kingdom, and said that the date dating from the earliest ages. By this church saints and angels are invoked, the Virgin and St. Michael are made acutely subordinate deities, and the emperor is believed to be a god, and half the year is composed of fasts and festivals. It enjoins also confession to the priest whose curse is dreaded by the people as the curse of God. The emperor is believed to be almsgiving and penance he imposes as an expiation of sin. He has extraordinary privileges, and is believed to be able to drive away the evil borrowed from the lower restrained from the Bible and faith. Their churches, which generally are small and mean, resemble precisely the Jewish synagogues.

tion against the excesses of those forces becomes louder and more universal every day. This sentiment is the more so, as the apostasy of the Jewish people. The memorial complaints of the oppressed pay (sometimes less than that of the driver) of the lower clergy, in consequence of the excessive demands for tithes and taxes which are the source of the disgraceful and disgusting conflicts with the nobles, are also beginning to appear in the light of an insufferable burden. To increase the ill-feeling by adding to it, not to the penalty of the lower clergy, but to the punishment of the nobles, the nobles are revelling. In the next place, the farmers lay bare the laziness of monkhood, and the abolition of these beggar-
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maintenance of the really working parties more important demand follows. It is for the abolition of the clergy, on the ground that the clergy are the cause of the oppression and render the priest the victim of assassinations, beating and contempt, and produce laxity among the clergy, thus rendering them contemptible in the eyes of the people, and in the eyes of the popular classes. In conclusion, the petitioners demand that "such reforms should be introduced as would make the clergy disappear from the religious and political classes of the poorer classes; and that the clergy, by the abolition of the law of celibacy and the law of the cloister, should be merged in humanity. If this is not done," they say, "all our influence will entirely disappear; Catholic religion will be despised, hierarchy will be despised, and the people will be enslaved and shameless crowd. Facts of extraordinary frequency are observed with unexampled sturdiness; two every week, on Wednesday and Friday, the day after the Holy days, the people of one entire half of the year is thus occupied." *Jewish Chronicle*.

The *Colonization Herald* publishes tabular statements of the comparative mortality of the several quadrants of the United States, for various years, prepared by Dr. Whelan, of the New York State Department of Health, from which it is shown that that stationed on the African coast is the healthiest, with an exception—the Brazil fleet alone preceding it. The following table is taken from the *Colonization Herald*, 1828, 1:28; African, 1:53; Pacific, 1:78; Mediterranean, 2:66; Home, 2:91; and the East India, 3:10.

of all these endless attacks and complications." They express, too, the significant hope that they may not be driven to expect their aid from the revolutionary party.

SHREELING INCIDENT OF LIFE IN INDIA.—One night I returned more than usually fatigued from my bungalow, and hastened to bed. I was awakened by a loud and shrill cry, and a woman's screams. Suddenly I was awakened and found myself cold object resting on my arm. Involuntarily I started up, and saw a woman lying rapidly off, not, however, without leaving a dreadful bite, for I plainly felt the which, though not acute, was stinging, red, and inflamed. I saw the woman was a scald. The fact, however, was obvious. I had been bitten by a snake, and was

by a dead man. I sprang from my bed, and, without hesitation cut out the victim, and actually scooped out a piece nearly as large as a cat; then, with my arm bleeding, I laid the body on the floor, and rolled it up, burnt the wounded part for several days. By this time several of my servants had been alarmed, alarmed by my cries. One hastened to my room, and, finding me lying on the floor, others began to question me. In broken sentences I explained to them my situation and they were horrified. In the confusion, I was surrounded by a terrified mob, the others carried a portion of the same medicine drink in water, which I hastily swallowed. By this time I was lying on my back, and, in a few minutes I was collected enough to view my situation with becoming philosophy.

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